# EXPLANATION

of the critical marks used in the

# GREEK NEW TESTAMENT

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| No mark | A reading found in the Textus Receptus (or the Society's 1876 edition of it) which takes the place of that in the resultant text above. |
| + − | *Plus* indicates something added to the text, and *minus* something omitted from it. |
| ( ) | When a Greek reading is enclosed in curved brackets, the variation is only one in punctuation, accentuation, or spelling. |
| \| | An upright bar in the text marks the beginning of a new verse when that is not made clear by the punctuation. An upright bar in the apparatus separates the variations in a single verse. |
| 1°, 2° &c. | When the same word recurs in a verse, the numeral indicates the particular one in the series to which the variation applies. |
| κ.τ.λ. | Is used in the cases where a particular reading or spelling will recur in the N.T., and the correction is made at its first occurrence, once for all. |
| S | (= Stephanus-Elzevir's or the Society's edition.) S stands for the T.R. when the same variation occurs in that text, and in the Eng. R.V. |
| R | (=Revisers.) R, by itself, indicates a variation which occurs only in the Revisers' text, and is one of those to be found in Scrivener's list of the Revisers' avowed readings. |

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| R | Indicates a reading of the Revisers, which has been inferred from their English, but is not specified by Scrivener. |
| (R) | The R is enclosed in curved brackets when the inference as to what was the Revisers' reading is probable, but not absolutely certain. |
| SR<br>SR<br>S(R) | Are used when the variation is common to T.R. and R.V., with more or less certainty in the latter case, as already explained. |
| $R^t$, $R^t$ | Are used when the variation occurs in the Revisers' text, as distinguished from their margin. |
| $R^m$, $R^m$ | Are used when the variation occurs in the Revisers' margin, as distinguished from their text. |
| $m^1$, $m^2$ | Are used when there are more marginal readings than one. |
| ] | Indicates the limit in the text to which a variation applies. |
| ⟦ ⟧ | Double brackets (e.g. Mark xvi. 9) mark passages which the critical editors, or a majority of them, consider very early interpolations. |
| <> | Indicate a passage for which ancient authority is in part wanting. |

Accents and breathings are only inserted in the apparatus when the variation turns upon them.